United Nations A/71/L.54

General Assembly

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17 January 2017

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 19 (c)
Sustainable development: disaster risk reduction

Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, Palau, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

The General Assembly,

Recalling the outcome of the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, entitled "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030", contained in annex II to its resolution 69/283 of 3 June 2015, and the recommendation of the Conference that the General Assembly establish an open-ended intergovernmental working group for the development of a set of possible indicators to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework and that the outcome of the work of the group be submitted to the Assembly for its consideration and adoption,

Recalling also its resolution 69/284 of 3 June 2015, in which the General Assembly decided to establish an open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction,

Expressing its appreciation to those countries that have provided financial support for the participation of developing countries in the meetings of the working group, through voluntary contributions made to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction trust fund, and expressing its gratitude to the Chair of the working group for guiding the work of the group,

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1. *Acknowledges* the conclusion of the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction, and welcomes its report;[1]

2. *Endorses* the recommendations contained in sections IV and V of the report.[2]

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[1] A/71/644.

[2] See A/71/644, sects. IV and V.

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General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 19 (c)
Sustainable development: disaster risk reduction

Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Netherlands, Palau, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Report of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Argentina, Guatemala, India, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine

17-01658 (E) 060217

Please recycle

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General Assembly

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27 January 2017

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 30
The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Morocco, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates: draft resolution

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that the trade in conflict diamonds continues to be a matter of serious international concern, which can be directly linked to the fuelling of armed conflict, the activities of rebel movements aimed at undermining or overthrowing legitimate Governments and the illicit traffic in and proliferation of armaments, especially small arms and light weapons,

Recognizing also the devastating impact of conflicts fuelled by the trade in conflict diamonds on the peace, safety and security of people in affected countries, and the systematic and gross human rights violations that have been perpetrated in such conflicts,

Noting the negative impact of such conflicts on regional stability and the obligations placed upon States by the Charter of the United Nations regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, and recognizing that continued action to curb the trade in conflict diamonds is imperative,

Noting with appreciation that the Kimberley Process, as an international initiative led by Participants, has pursued its deliberations on an inclusive basis involving concerned stakeholders, including producing, exporting and importing States, the diamond industry and civil society, as well as applicant States and international organizations,

Recalling that the elimination of conflict diamonds from legitimate trade is the primary objective of the Kimberley Process, and stressing the need to continue its activities in order to achieve this objective,

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Welcoming the important contribution of the Kimberley Process, which was initiated by African diamond-producing countries, and calling for the consistent implementation of commitments made by Kimberley Process Participants and the diamond industry and civil society organizations, as Observers,

Acknowledging the successful role that the Kimberley Process has played, in the last 14 years, in stemming the flow of conflict diamonds and the significant developmental impact it has had in improving the lives of people dependent on the trade in diamonds, and noting that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process, in looking towards the future, committed to continue to ensure that the Kimberley Process remains relevant as a credible tool in curbing the illegal flow of rough diamonds,

Acknowledging also that the diamond sector is an important catalyst for promoting economic and social development, which are necessary for poverty reduction and meeting the requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals in many producing countries, particularly in developing countries,

Recalling its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, committed itself to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030, recognized that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, and expressed its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Bearing in mind the positive benefits of the legitimate diamond trade to producing countries, and underlining the need for continued international action to prevent the problem of conflict diamonds from negatively affecting the trade in legitimate diamonds, which makes a critical contribution to the economies of the producing, exporting and importing States,

Noting that the vast majority of rough diamonds produced in the world are from legitimate sources,

Noting that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process thanked the 2016 Chair of the Kimberley Process for organizing the special forum on synthetic diamonds as an information session and the discussion regarding non-disclosure of synthetic diamonds held in the margins of the Kimberley Process meetings,

Recalling the Charter and all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council related to conflict diamonds, and determined to contribute to and support the implementation of the measures provided for in those resolutions,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 1459 (2003) of 28 January 2003, in which the Council strongly supported the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[1] as a valuable contribution against trafficking in conflict diamonds,

[1] See A/57/489.

Noting with satisfaction that the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme continues to have a positive impact in reducing the opportunity for conflict diamonds to play a role in fuelling armed conflict and helps to protect legitimate trade and ensure the effective implementation of the relevant resolutions on trade in conflict diamonds,

Acknowledging that lessons learned from the Kimberley Process may be useful for the work of the Peacebuilding Commission in its consideration of the countries included in its agenda, as appropriate,

Recalling its resolutions 55/56 of 1 December 2000, 56/263 of 13 March 2002, 57/302 of 15 April 2003, 58/290 of 14 April 2004, 59/144 of 15 December 2004, 60/182 of 20 December 2005, 61/28 of 4 December 2006, 62/11 of 26 November 2007, 63/134 of 11 December 2008, 64/109 of 11 December 2009, 65/137 of 16 December 2010, 66/252 of 25 January 2012, 67/135 of 18 December 2012, 68/128 of 18 December 2013, 69/136 of 12 December 2014 and 70/252 of 22 January 2016, in which it called for the development and implementation as well as a periodic review of proposals for a simple, effective and pragmatic international certification scheme for rough diamonds,

Welcoming, in this regard, the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme in such a way as not to impede the legitimate trade in diamonds or impose an undue burden on Governments or industry, particularly smaller producers, nor hinder the development of the diamond industry,

Welcoming also the decision of the 54 Kimberley Process Participants, representing 81 countries, including the 28 States members of the European Union represented by the European Commission, to address the problem of conflict diamonds by participating in the Kimberley Process and implementing the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

Noting the outcomes of the fourteenth plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process, hosted in Dubai by the United Arab Emirates from 13 to 17 November 2016,[2]

Noting also that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process recognized the efforts of the Chair of the Process in 2016 and took note of his proposals to develop a methodology on the valuation of rough diamonds, establish a permanent secretariat for the Kimberley Process and establish a Civil Society Coalition fund, and emphasizing that the plenary meeting looked forward to continued discussion of those proposals under the incoming Chair,

Expressing satisfaction that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process noted the progress made in better understanding the challenges faced by some Kimberley Process Participants in ensuring that their rough diamonds were valued appropriately, and recognizing that undervaluation or overvaluation undermines the accuracy of the information on Kimberley Process certificates,

Noting that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process expressed appreciation for the special forums on valuation hosted by the Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2016, and acknowledging that the plenary meeting took note

[2] See A/71/665.

of the draft study prepared by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development on the challenges faced by some producing countries in the valuation of rough diamonds and thanked the Working Group of Diamond Experts subgroup on valuation for its work in mapping country approaches to the valuation of rough diamonds, which provided a comprehensive reference for all Kimberley Process Participants,

Conscious that a distinct but closely related issue noted by the plenary meeting as requiring attention in its own right was that of ensuring that artisanal miners received fair value for their stones and that any further work to improve valuation practices should be accessible and aim to benefit artisanal miners,

Welcoming the important contribution to fulfilling the purposes of the Kimberley Process that has been made and continues to be made by civil society organizations from across Participant countries, and the diamond industry, in particular the World Diamond Council, which represents all aspects of the diamond industry in the Kimberley Process, to assist international efforts to stop the trade in conflict diamonds,

Welcoming also the voluntary self-regulation initiatives for the diamond industry announced by the World Diamond Council, and recognizing that a system of such voluntary self-regulation contributes, as described in the Interlaken Declaration of 5 November 2002 on the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds,[1] to ensuring the effectiveness of national systems of internal control for rough diamonds,

Recognizing that State sovereignty should be fully respected and that the principles of equality, mutual benefits and consensus should be adhered to,

Recognizing also that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, which came into effect on 1 January 2003, will be credible only if all Participants have the requisite national legislation coupled with effective and credible internal systems of control designed to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing, exporting and importing rough diamonds within their own territories and across their borders, while taking into account that differences in production methods and trading practices, as well as differences in the institutional controls thereof, may require different approaches to meeting minimum standards, and encouraging all Participants to work towards overall compliance with the Kimberley Process standards,

Welcoming the efforts to improve the normative framework of the Kimberley Process through the elaboration of new rules and procedural norms to regulate the activities of its working bodies, Participants and Observers and the streamlining of the procedures for preparation and adoption of the decisions and documents of the Kimberley Process, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme,

1. *Reaffirms its strong and continuing support* for the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme[1] and the Kimberley Process as a whole;

2. *Recognizes* that the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme helps to ensure the effective implementation of relevant resolutions of the Security Council containing sanctions on the trade in conflict diamonds and contributes to the

prevention of future conflicts fuelled by diamonds, and calls for the full implementation of existing Council measures targeting the illicit trade in rough diamonds, particularly conflict diamonds which play a role in fuelling conflict;

3. *Also recognizes* the important contributions that the international efforts to address the problem of conflict diamonds, including the Kimberley Process, have made to the settlement of conflicts and the consolidation of peace in Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Sierra Leone;

4. *Notes* the efforts to further strengthen implementation of the Kimberley Process, including efforts to continue to examine the application of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme requirements in cross-border Internet sales;

5. *Also notes* the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 15 May 2003 granting a waiver with respect to the measures taken to implement the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, effective from 1 January 2003 to 31 December 2006, the decision of the General Council of 17 November 2006 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2012, and the decision of the General Council of 11 December 2012 granting an extension of the waiver until 31 December 2018;

6. *Takes note* of the report of the Chair of the Kimberley Process submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 70/252,[2] and congratulates the Participants, industry and Observers involved in the Process for contributing to the development, implementation and monitoring of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

7. *Acknowledges* the progress made by Kimberley Process working groups, Participants and Observers during 2016 in fulfilling the objectives set by the Kimberley Process to strengthen implementation of the peer review system, increase the transparency and accuracy of statistics, promote research into the traceability of diamonds, promote inclusiveness by broadening the level of involvement by Governments, industry and civil society in the Kimberley Process, foster a sense of ownership by Participants and Observers, improve information and communication flows and enhance the capacity of the Kimberley Process to respond to emerging challenges;

8. *Notes* that the annual reporting process on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme implementation is the main comprehensive and regular source of information on the implementation of the Kimberley Process provided by Participants, and calls upon Participants to submit consistent and substantive annual reports in order to conform to this requirement;

9. *Expresses appreciation* to Belarus, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, India, Lesotho, Sierra Leone, Turkey and the United Republic of Tanzania for receiving review visits in 2016, and welcomes their commitment to continuously open their certification systems to reviews and improvements;

10. *Acknowledges* the expressions of interest to host review visits by Botswana, Brazil, Ghana, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Namibia, Norway, Panama and Togo, and calls upon other Participants to continue to invite review visits and to participate actively under the Kimberley Process peer review system;

11. *Also acknowledges* the efforts of the Kimberley Process to strengthen implementation and enforcement and, in particular, to ensure the coordination of its actions in relation to the occurrence of fraudulent certificates, to apply vigilance and ensure the detection and reporting of shipments of suspicious origin and to facilitate the exchange of information in cases of infringement, and acknowledges with appreciation the increased level of collaboration among Participants and with the World Customs Organization in this matter;

12. *Stresses* that the widest possible participation in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme is essential, encourages Participants to contribute to the work of the Kimberley Process by seeking membership, participating actively in the Certification Scheme and complying with its undertakings, and acknowledges the importance of the increased involvement of civil society organizations in the Kimberley Process;

13. *Calls upon* the Kimberley Process Participants to continue to articulate and improve rules and procedures to further enhance the effectiveness of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes with satisfaction the systematization of the work of the Kimberley Process with respect to developing transparent and uniform rules and procedures and improving the mechanism for consultations and coordination within the Kimberley Process;

14. *Notes with appreciation* the willingness of Kimberley Process Participants and Observers to support and provide technical assistance to those Participants experiencing temporary difficulties in complying with the requirements of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

15. *Recognizes* the importance of the Kimberley Process in promoting economic development, particularly in the artisanal and small-scale diamond mining sector, and encourages an increased focus on issues related to development, including through the work of the Diamond Development Initiative, within the framework of the Kimberley Process;

16. *Welcomes* the further steps taken by the Mano River Union countries, namely, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, to implement the regional approach initiative highlighted by the Security Council in its resolution 2153 (2014), in which the Council lifted the embargo on the export of rough diamonds from Côte d'Ivoire, also welcomes the continuous support to the Mano River Union countries provided by the technical team of the Working Group on Monitoring and the Friends of the Mano River Union group, in particular ongoing efforts to formalize the role of the secretariat of the Mano River Union and involve other implementing partners and/or technical assistance providers;

17. *Notes* that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process in 2016 acknowledged the progress made by the Central African Republic with regard to the implementation of the administrative decision and operational framework for the resumption of exports of rough diamonds from that country, welcomed the decisions of the Kimberley Process monitoring team to declare the subprefectures of Berbérati, Boda, Carnot and Nola "compliant zones" and encouraged the Kimberley Process authorities of the Central African Republic to continue to implement both the administrative decision and the recommendations contained in the report of the Kimberley Process monitoring team on its field missions to Berbérati, Boda, Carnot,

Gadzi and Nola in March and August 2016, to continue to implement enhanced vigilance measures and to ensure the traceability of rough diamonds from all four "compliant zones";

18. *Also notes* that the plenary meeting took note of a recommendation from the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic established pursuant to the Security Council in its resolution 2127 (2013), whose mandate had been extended by the Council in its resolution 2262 (2016), to the tripartite follow-up committee of the Central African Republic and the Kimberley Process monitoring team in order to ensure continued monitoring of the freedom of movement in all compliant zones, consistent with proposed benchmarks;

19. *Further notes* that the plenary meeting welcomed the resumption of the development assistance project of the United States of America in the Central African Republic aimed at enhancing the capacity of that country and assisting it with the implementation of the administrative decision and operational framework for the resumption of exports of rough diamonds, and notes that the plenary meeting encouraged other Participants and Observers to consider providing complementary technical assistance;

20. *Notes* that the plenary meeting welcomed the initiative taken by the Central African Republic and its neighbouring Kimberley Process Participants, namely, Cameroon, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to ensure cooperation on Kimberley Process Certification Scheme compliance issues with a regional dimension and encouraged the Central African Republic and the Kimberley Process monitoring team to continue to work closely together with relevant United Nations actors, notably the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic, as well as the international community;

21. *Expresses its appreciation* to the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process for welcoming the resumption of participation by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the Kimberley Process, and notes that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela had committed to hosting a review visit no later than six months after the resumption of exports, in which Ukraine would be invited to participate, as agreed in the 2016 final communiqué of the plenary meeting;

22. *Notes with satisfaction* that the plenary meeting encouraged Gabon to invite, before the 2017 intersessional meeting, an expert mission to the country in order for it to begin its process of admission to the Kimberley Process;

23. *Notes with appreciation* the role played by the Kimberley Process Administrative Support Mechanism, hosted by the World Diamond Council in 2016;

24. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the Kimberley Process to continue dialogue on decision-making and on the definition of "conflict diamonds", in accordance with the final communiqué of the plenary meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in November 2013;[3]

25. *Also reaffirms* the importance of the tripartite nature of the Kimberley Process, notes that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process noted that the

[3] See A/68/649.

Civil Society Coalition had decided not to attend Kimberley Process meetings in 2016 owing to a number of concerns and that the plenary expressed its desire for broad Civil Society Coalition participation in the future, welcomes in this regard that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process recognized the important work that civil society performed, expressed the intention to consider ways to support its robust participation and acknowledged the proposal of the 2016 Chair of the Kimberley Process to establish a multi-donor trust fund or similar mechanism acceptable to all Participants and Observers, and welcomes the acknowledgement by the plenary that representatives of the following civil society organizations attended the plenary meeting as guests of the 2016 Chair:

(a) Organisation centrafricaine pour le développement durable;

(b) Mines arts et ressources centrafricaines;

(c) Kimberley Process Follow-Up Committee in Berbérati;

(d) Association des femmes centrafricaines pour le développement durable;

(e) Good Governance Africa;

26. *Notes* that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process welcomed a proposal from the 2016 Chair of the Kimberley Process aimed at strengthening the structure of the Kimberley Process through the establishment of a Kimberley Process secretariat that could support the continuity and efficiency of the Kimberley Process, and stresses that the plenary meeting decided that the upcoming review cycle provided an opportunity to discuss means of improving the Kimberley Process;

27. *Acknowledges* that the above-mentioned proposal states that such a secretariat could potentially help to facilitate progress in advancing the goals and objectives of the Kimberley Process and, among other possibilities, serve as a sustained presence for maintaining contacts in countries of concern, support the Chair of the Kimberley Process in interactions with government officials and other stakeholders, and assist the Kimberley Process with regard to Participants who had been suspended and were resuming participation in the Kimberley Process, and notes in that regard that the plenary meeting looked forward to possible future ways to enhance cooperation with the United Nations system;

28. *Recognizes* that the plenary meeting noted that, for those countries seeking greater confidence with respect to their rough diamonds being valued accurately, a consistent methodology, building on comprehensive training and technical assistance for government officials, would be beneficial;

29. *Acknowledges* that the plenary noted that, according to the Chair of the Kimberley Process and some Participants of the special forums on valuation hosted by the Chair of the Process in 2016, such a methodology might comprise several elements to be used by Process Participants, including, using standardized preparation and sorting protocols for rough diamonds in preparation for valuation, drawing on contemporary transacted prices for comparable rough diamonds as much as possible and, where that was not possible, potentially developing a methodology that was based on deriving the value of rough diamonds from contemporary transactions, that was transparent in approach and objective and that drew upon industry practices, and notes in this regard that the World Diamond Council, as an

Observer, reiterated that all current and future discussions must observe competition and antitrust law;

30. *Notes* that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process requested that the subgroup on valuation of the Working Group of Diamond Experts invite the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to collaborate with the Kimberley Process to take this work forward, consistent with rules and procedures;

31. *Welcomes* the fact that the plenary meeting of the Kimberley Process noted the work of the committee on rules and procedures concerning the engagement of the Kimberley Process with external organizations and the committee's expectation to continue further discussions on this issue;

32. *Encourages* further improvement in enforcement of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme, and notes the new efforts made to increase information-sharing and collaboration in enforcement;

33. *Notes* that the Working Group on Statistics of the Kimberley Process welcomed further discussions on the study of blockchain technology within the framework of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme;

34. *Acknowledges with great appreciation* the important contribution that the United Arab Emirates, as Chair of the Kimberley Process in 2016, has made towards curbing the trade in conflict diamonds, and welcomes the selection of Australia as the Chair of the Kimberley Process for 2017, the European Union as the Vice-Chair for 2017 and the Chair for 2018, and India as the incoming Vice-Chair for 2018 and the Chair for 2019;

35. *Requests* the Chair of the Kimberley Process to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session a report on the implementation of the Kimberley Process;

36. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict".

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Agenda item 30
The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict

Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Morocco, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates: draft resolution

The role of diamonds in fuelling conflict: breaking the link between the illicit transaction of rough diamonds and armed conflict as a contribution to prevention and settlement of conflicts

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Armenia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Montenegro, Namibia, Netherlands, Sweden and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 14
Culture of Peace

Afghanistan, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cyprus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Namibia, Russian Federation, Suriname, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

International day of neutrality

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/80 A of 12 December 1995 and 69/285 of 3 June 2015,

Noting the outcome document of the high-level international conference on the theme "Policy of neutrality: international cooperation for peace, security and development" (the Ashgabat outcome document),[1]

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/199 of 15 December 1998 and 61/185 of 20 December 2006 on the proclamation of international years, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 on international years and anniversaries,

Reaffirming also the great importance of upholding the sovereign equality of States, territorial integrity, self-determination, non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,

Underlining that the national policies of neutrality of some States can contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security in relevant regions and at the global level and can play an important role in developing peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations between the countries of the world,

Recognizing that such national policies of neutrality are aimed at promoting the use of preventive diplomacy, including through the prevention of conflict,

[1] A/70/652-S/2016/20, annex.

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mediation, good offices, fact-finding missions, negotiation, the use of special envoys, informal consultations, peacebuilding and targeted development activities,

Noting that preventive diplomacy is a core function of the United Nations and occupies the central place among the functions of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and in this regard recognizing the important role of the special political missions of the United Nations and the good offices of the Secretary-General in the fields of peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding,

1. *Decides* to declare 12 December the International Day of Neutrality;

2. *Invites* all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations and individuals, to mark the International Day of Neutrality by means of education and the holding of events aimed at enhancing the knowledge of the public in this field;

3. *Proposes* that the Secretary-General should continue to cooperate closely with neutral States, with a view to implementing the principles of preventive diplomacy and using those principles in their mediation activities;

4. *Stresses* that the cost of all activities that may arise from the implementation of the present resolution should be met from voluntary contributions.

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 14
Culture of Peace

Afghanistan, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cyprus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Namibia, Russian Federation, Suriname, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

International day of neutrality

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Armenia, Austria, Central African Republic, China, Djibouti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Lebanon, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone and Sweden

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Seventy-first session
Agenda items 19 and 73 (a)

Sustainable development

Oceans and the law of the sea: oceans and the law of the sea

Draft decision submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Accreditation and participation of intergovernmental organizations in the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and its preparatory meeting

The General Assembly, recalling its resolution 70/303 of 9 September 2016, and taking note of the note by the Secretariat,[1] decides to accredit the organizations identified in the note by the Secretariat and invite them to participate as intergovernmental organizations in the work of the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and its preparatory meeting, with observer status, in accordance with paragraph 15 of annex II to its resolution 70/303.

[1] A/71/777.

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Seventy-first session
Agenda items 13 and 117

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Modalities for the intergovernmental negotiations of the global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 71/1 of 19 September 2016, entitled "New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants", and the launch of a process of intergovernmental negotiations leading to the adoption, at an intergovernmental conference to be held in 2018, of a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, as well as its decision to work towards the adoption in 2018 of a global compact on refugees, and noting that the two processes are separate, distinct and independent,

Recalling also that the global compact would set out a range of principles, commitments and understanding among Member States regarding international migration in all its dimensions, make an important contribution to global governance and enhance coordination on international migration, present a framework for comprehensive international cooperation on migrants and human mobility, deal with all aspects of international migration, including the humanitarian, developmental, human rights-related and other aspects of migration, and be guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[1] and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[2] and be informed by the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development adopted in October 2013,[3]

[1] Resolution 70/1.
[2] Resolution 69/313, annex.
[3] Resolution 68/4.

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Welcoming the agreement to bring the International Organization for Migration, an organization regarded by its Member States as the global lead agency on migration, into a closer legal and working relationship with the United Nations as a related organization, and underlining its important role in jointly servicing the negotiations by extending the technical and policy expertise required, leading to the adoption of the global compact,

Taking note of the intention of the Secretary-General to recommend the establishment of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration, as communicated in his letter dated 21 December 2016,

1. *Decides* that the intergovernmental conference to adopt a global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration:

(a) Will be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York immediately prior to the opening of the general debate of the seventy-third session of the General Assembly, unless otherwise agreed;

(b) Shall be held at the highest possible political level, including Heads of State or Government;

(c) Shall result in an intergovernmentally negotiated and agreed outcome, entitled "Global compact for safe, orderly and regular migration", the scope of which is defined in annex II of its resolution 71/1 of 19 September 2016;

(d) Shall also result in summaries of the plenary meetings and other deliberations of the conference, to be included in the report of the conference;

2. *Underlines* that the outcome document to be adopted by the intergovernmental conference may include the following main components: actionable commitments, means of implementation, and a framework for the follow-up and review of implementation;

3. *Decides* that the intergovernmental conference and its preparatory process shall be open to participation by all States Members of the United Nations and all members of specialized agencies that have observer status with the General Assembly;

4. *Invites* intergovernmental organizations and other entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers in the work of the General Assembly and organizations and bodies of the United Nations to participate as observers in the intergovernmental conference and its preparatory process;

5. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly to appoint two co-facilitators to lead the intergovernmental consultations and negotiations on issues related to the global compact, the intergovernmental conference as well as their preparatory process, in regular coordination and consultation with all Member States and regional groups, and underlines that the consultations and negotiations must be open, transparent and inclusive in order to promote and strengthen Member State ownership;

6. *Reiterates* the importance of the effective participation of all relevant stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, academic institutions, parliaments, diaspora communities and migrant organizations in the intergovernmental conference and its preparatory process, and:

(a) Invites non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to register with the Secretariat in order to participate in the intergovernmental conference and its preparatory process;

(b) Requests the President of the General Assembly to draw up a list of other relevant representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, diaspora communities and migrant organizations who may attend and participate in the preparatory process, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, and with due regard to the meaningful participation of women, and to submit the list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis no later than April 2017;[4]

(c) Requests the President of the General Assembly to draw up a further list of other relevant representatives of relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, diaspora communities and migrant organizations who may attend and participate in the intergovernmental conference, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, and with due regard to the meaningful participation of women, and to submit the list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis no later than April 2018;[4]

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of contributions that take into account different realities, and therefore encourages effective contributions from and the active participation of all relevant stakeholders, at all stages of the preparatory process and at the conference itself, including through the sharing of best practices and concrete policies, for example, through the convening of national multi-stakeholder consultations and participation in global, regional and subregional platforms;

8. *Underlines* that relevant stakeholders, including civil society, scientific and knowledge-based institutions, parliaments, local authorities, the private sector and migrants themselves, will, while fully respecting the intergovernmental nature of the negotiations, be able to contribute views, in particular through informal dialogues to which they will be invited by the co-facilitators;

9. *Invites* national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles[5] to register with the Secretariat in order to participate in the intergovernmental conference and its preparatory process, including the informal interactive multi-stakeholder hearings described in paragraph 30, and invites the institutions, as well as the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and regional human rights institution networks to organize global and regional consultations and to contribute views to the preparatory process;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference ahead of phase I to act as a focal point on behalf of the United Nations

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[4] The list of proposed as well as final names will be brought to the attention of the General Assembly. If there is any objection to a name, the objecting Member State will, on a voluntary basis, make known to the Office of the President of the General Assembly the general basis of its objections, and the Office will share with any Member State upon request any information that it has received in that regard.

[5] Resolution 48/134, annex.

system for providing support to the preparatory process and to the organization of the conference, and notes that the role of the Secretary-General of the Conference will cease upon completion of the conference;

11. *Reaffirms* that the Secretariat of the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration would jointly service the negotiations, the former providing capacity and support and the latter extending the technical and policy expertise required, and decides that such joint servicing shall apply to the entire preparatory process in developing the global compact;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the expertise of the United Nations system as a whole, including specialized agencies, funds and programmes, related organizations and regional economic commissions, as well as all relevant special procedures mandate holders and treaty bodies, in accordance with their respective mandates, giving due regard to Geneva-based expertise, is coordinated to support the State-led preparatory process of the global compact and the intergovernmental conference and to facilitate their participation therein;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to prepare a note on the organization of work of the intergovernmental conference that will serve as the basis for the precise modalities of the intergovernmental conference to be decided by Member States by January 2018;

14. *Decides* that the preparatory process leading to the adoption of the global compact shall be structured as follows:

(a) Phase I (consultations): April 2017 to November 2017;

(b) Phase II (stocktaking): November 2017 to January 2018;

(c) Phase III (intergovernmental negotiations): February 2018 to July 2018;

Phase I. Consultations

15. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, with the support of the Secretary-General and by drawing upon the expertise of the International Organization for Migration in particular, other members of the Global Migration Group and other relevant entities, to organize a series of informal thematic sessions on facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration that shall address, but not be limited to, the elements outlined in annex II, paragraph 8, of its resolution 71/1 to be discussed under one or more of the following themes and to be co-chaired by the co-facilitators, between April 2017 and November 2017, as follows:

(a) At the United Nations Office at Geneva:

(i) Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance (April/May 2017);

(ii) Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications and other relevant measures (October 2017);

(iii) International cooperation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration (June 2017);

(b) At United Nations Headquarters in New York:

(i) Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits (July 2017);

(ii) Addressing drivers of migration, including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution (May 2017);

(c) At the United Nations Office at Vienna: smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficking victims (September 2017);

16. *Decides* that these informal thematic sessions shall be organized for a maximum duration of 12 working days in total, and shall each consist of two or three expert panels, as well as an interactive exchange;

17. *Also decides* that each expert panel shall be moderated by a Member State to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with regional groups and with due regard for geographical balance, and that the composition of the panels will take into account situations in countries of origin, transit and destination;

18. *Invites* the Secretary-General, supported by the International Organization for Migration, to submit inter-agency issue briefs, drawing upon the expertise of the Global Migration Group and other relevant entities, in advance of each informal thematic session;

19. *Calls upon* Member States to contribute to the preparatory process by providing concrete recommendations and other substantive inputs for the global compact in the informal thematic sessions;

20. *Invites* Member States to take into consideration also, in phase 1, their perspectives on the complex interrelationship between migration and sustainable development, as well as migration and all human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and the needs of migrants in vulnerable situations, and perspectives involving migrant children and youth, including unaccompanied migrant children, in order to promote a comprehensive understanding of international cooperation and migration governance in all its dimensions;

21. *Requests* the two co-facilitators to prepare summaries of the informal thematic sessions that will serve as inputs for the preparation of the global compact, on the basis of the views expressed by Member States and, as appropriate, other relevant stakeholders;

22. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the International Organization for Migration, to develop a workplan for Member States

by March 2017 in order to make use of relevant processes, mechanisms and initiatives in the field of migration, and in this regard:

(a) Requests the regional economic commissions, and invites their subregional offices, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, particularly the International Organization for Migration, to organize discussions among States Members of the United Nations and other relevant stakeholders to examine regional and subregional aspects of international migration and to provide inputs, in accordance with their respective mandates, for the preparatory process of the global compact;

(b) Invites Member States and other relevant stakeholders, through regional and subregional consultative processes and, as appropriate, within global processes, mechanisms and initiatives, including the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the International Dialogue on Migration held by the International Organization for Migration and relevant sessions of United Nations entities that address migration-related issues, to contribute to the preparatory process of the global compact;

(c) Invites Member States and other relevant stakeholders to provide summaries and concrete recommendations derived from the processes, mechanisms and initiatives mentioned in the present paragraph at the informal thematic sessions and in phase II, as appropriate;

Phase II. Stocktaking

23. *Decides* that a preparatory meeting co-chaired by the co-facilitators will be held in Mexico in late November 2017 for the duration of three days and that it shall take stock of the inputs received, as outlined in paragraphs 15 and 22, and in this regard invites participants to:

(a) Present inputs from the relevant processes outlined in paragraph 22 that have not been presented in the informal thematic sessions;

(b) Engage in discussions and analyse the inputs received as they relate to facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration;

(c) Discuss potential means of implementation, as well as follow-up and review mechanisms for a global compact;

24. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Government of Mexico for its offer to host and cover the costs of the preparatory meeting;

25. *Requests* the co-facilitators as co-chairs of the preparatory meeting to prepare a chair's summary of the meeting, which will inform the basis of the zero draft of the global compact;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the International Organization for Migration, as an input to the zero draft of the global compact and the intergovernmental negotiations, to present a report that includes facts and figures, as well as challenges and opportunities based on the full range of inputs then available and to provide Member States with recommendations before the beginning of phase III;

Phase III. Intergovernmental negotiations

27. *Decides* that the zero draft of the global compact shall be prepared by the co-facilitators on the basis of the views, summaries and recommendations provided by Member States and by taking into account relevant inputs and substantive discussions in phases I and II and shall be presented to Member States by the beginning of February 2018 for intergovernmental negotiations;

28. *Also decides* that intergovernmental negotiations on the global compact shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York in February 2018 for three days, in March 2018 for four days, in April 2018 for four days, in May 2018 for five days, in June 2018 for five days and in July 2018 for five days;

29. *Stresses* the need for flexibility in convening the informal meetings of the intergovernmental negotiations and the possibility of convening additional consultations, as required, with interpretation services on an as-available basis;

30. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, as part of the preparatory process for the intergovernmental conference, to organize and to preside over four days of informal interactive multi-stakeholder hearings, between April 2017 and June 2018, with representatives of non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, parliaments, diasporas, migrants, migrant organizations and the private sector, and also requests the President of the General Assembly to prepare a summary of the hearings, to be made available as an input for the intergovernmental negotiations;

31. *Decides* to establish a voluntary trust fund for the intergovernmental conference and its preparatory process, primarily to support the travel and participation of representatives from developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, also decides that any surplus funds in the voluntary trust fund may be used to support the activities involved in the preparations of the conference, and encourages Member States and other potential donors to consider contributing to the trust fund.